CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?——LUKE XII. 57.

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Miscellaneous Selections.

EXPOSITOR.

[Under the head EXPOSITOR we shall give occasionally, according to our leisure and means, some account of the different *books* of the Old and New Testament,* together with short explanations of such passages, as are of difficult interpretation to the unlettered reader.]

GENESIS.

This is, undoubtedly, the most ancient book in the world. It is almost universally agreed, that the author of this and the four following books, commonly called the Pentateuch, was MOSES; a man of very extraordinary character, who was educated in the court of an Egyptian prince, and acquainted with all the branches of learning taught in the schools of Egypt.

Considering how long the Patriarchs lived, the history of facts which he relates came down to him through so few hands, as to leave no room to suspect their authenticity.† On these accounts, this book claims peculiar attention, separate from the consideration of the writer's being under the influence of the Holy Spirit, without which, the true history of the creation could never have been known.

This book, though doubtless intended for the general information of mankind, seems to have been written more particularly for the instruction and advantage of the Jewish people; to prevent their complying with the idolatry of other nations, and preserve their entire obedience to the divine law; as well as to lower that pride and vanity which they were ever prone to indulge, on account of their being the peculiar people of God; in which views many things in it appear peculiarly beautiful.

Genesis, which is the name it bears in the Greek Septuagint translation, signifies *generation;* and it is so called, because it relates the history of the generation or beginning of the heavens and the earth, the production of man, and the genealogies of the patriarchs.

This history begins about 4000 years before *Christ*, and contains a period of 2365 years, or thereabouts. The account of the creation, with which it commences, cannot reasonably be supposed, as it hath been by some, to relate to the universe at large, but, at most, to the solar system, and principally to our world. And though it be granted that the Bible was not intended to teach men natural philosophy, we must suppose, if we believe its divine inspiration, that what it relates is agreeable to truth and the nature of things.—*Orton*

* Dr Campbell informs us, that the Greek word διαθηκη, translated *Testament*, would have been more properly translated *Covenant*. The phrases Old Testament and New Testament always mean the two dispensations; the Old that of Moses; and the New, that of Jesus Christ.

† Adam lived 56 years after the death of Lamech, who lived 95 years after the birth of Shem, who lived 52 years after the birth of Jacob. Levi, the third son of Jacob, was the grandfather of Moses, and though we are not told the age of Jacob at the birth of Levi, yet as Jacob was 52 years old at the death of Shem, it is not impossible that Levi was a contemporary with Shem. But admitting that Levi was born after the death of Shem, even then it appears that the traditionary knowledge of the Creation, which Moses possessed and recorded, did not necessarily pass through the hands of but five persons, viz. Lamech, Shem, Jacob, Levi, and Jochebed, the daughter of Levi, and mother of Moses.

The Flood took place in the year of the world 1656, five years after the death of Lamech, the father of Noah. ED. CHR. REG.

From the Unit. Miscel.

PROSPECTS OF UNITARIANISM.

We are not daunted by that seeming preponderance of Trinitarianism over our own views of the divine nature, which at present exists in the Christian world. There is much to encourage us in a review of the past, much in the spirit of the age, much in the concurring tendencies of existing sects, and much more still in the character of our doctrine itself.

The progress of Unitarianism for the last hundred years, we do not presume to say, is miraculous, but, under every point of view, it is certainly astonishing. Far more reasonable would be the assertion of an immediate interference from heaven to explain this phenomenon, than it is to account for those local excitements denominated revivals of religion. In the latter, an ignorance of the principles of human nature has ascribed to a direct divine agency what is merely the combined result of sympathy, of deeply excited personal fears, of the absence of political and other stimulants to enthusiasm, of a natural reaction from a long state of spiritual coldness and sloth, and of other causes, which we may take some future opportunity to enumerate and illustrate. But in the progress of Unitarianism, we see it silently and humbly springing out in every unconnected quarter, like the other works of God. It has borrowed little aid from sympathy, for, alas, it has had to encounter the most violent antipathies. It has not been ushered up to its growth by the operation of personal fears, since a thousand times more efforts have been made to scare converts from its pale, than to draw them into it. It is not the child of passion, nor the nursling of sentimental enthusiasm, nor scarcely even now the object of any thing like combined and systematic efforts.

We make these statements simply by way of comparison, and not at all for the pharisaical purpose of really arrogating to ourselves any special protection from heaven. It is enough for us that the age of Christian miracles gave an impulse to the propagation of truth and holiness through all succeeding times. It is enough that Christ deposited the leaven in the mass of human nature, for we believe it will ferment there under the ordinary operations of Providence. It is enough that he dropt the mustard seed in the soil; we are assured that the plant will grow. The comforter, we believe, is still manifesting his gentle and beneficent influences, but it is by the instrumentality of a studied and preached gospel, and by the communication from man to man of such ideas and feelings as peculiarly belong to Christianity. That the Deity altogether refrains from influencing the hearts of his rational creatures immediately, we are not so philosophical, so epicurean, as to affirm. But we should be glad to know what token he has given us, that the direct operation of his spirit is more real in the crowd of a prayer-meeting, than in the closet of the incipient Unitarian, who bends over his Bible, and studies, and prays, and feels his mind opening into the marvellous light of truth, as calmly, as irresistibly, and as gladly, as the morning ushers in the day.

We can put our finger on four prominent places in the map of Christendom, where orthodoxy, since the era of the reformation, was planted with a strength and deepness, which mere human foresight would predict could never suffer it to be eradicated, but where the result has utterly baffled such prediction. We allude to Geneva, the realm of the despotic Calvin—to the whole region between Poland and the Rhine, in which, wherever the reformation was established, the strict dogmas of Luther once almost universally prevailed—to the Presbyterian Churches throughout England and Ireland—and lastly, to New England. Now contemplate, for a moment, the silent, yet mighty progress, which our views have developed just in those four regions on the globe, where alone Christianity has been partially or wholly released from her alliance with power, or where the religious principle, and the spirit of inquiry, have together and unimpeded exerted their energies. What Unitarian, on glancing at this picture, should be discouraged at seeing all the wealth, the learning, the exertions, the bitterness, and the zeal of orthodoxy, confederated around him, to multiply missionaries, to found theological institutions, and to plant churches, for the sake of perpetuating doctrines, which do violence to scripture and reason. Look at the past, we say, and judge by that of the future.

A few years ago, Unitarians used to predict, though not very earnestly or emphatically, that the efforts of orthodox missionaries in India, so far as they were successful at all, would sooner or later terminate in the establishment there of Unitarianism. But did our most sanguine anticipations imagine that a Rammohun Roy would so soon feel his way alone through the system of Christianity presented to him, till he should arrive nearly at what we believe the simplicity of the gospel? Did we expect that the propagandists of orthodoxy itself would so soon write home, as they have already done, to their employers in England, and profess their conversion to the Unitarian faith? Did we look forward to the institution in India itself of two or three congregations, where pure Unitarian Christianity is adopted and inculcated?

To come home again, and survey the progress of our cause in single neighbourhoods.—In any given spot where Unitarianism has arisen for the last few years, what changes and fluctuations of feeling with respect to it have come within the experience of every one at all interested! How have we learned to bear the brunt of the storm, which obloquy, bigotry, and false zeal, have blown, with an infuriated blast against us! In many places, the name of Unitarian is already beginning to become honourable, where, but a short time since, he who dared to assume it did it only at the expense of a suspicious and withered reputation. A Unitarian chaplain has already proclaimed the simplicity of the gospel within the walls of our central capitol. In vain have pulpits denounced us—and private circles hunted us down—and Bible societies refused our subscriptions—and hypocrites started back with an affected and glowering shudder on learning at what church we worshipped—and little children been encouraged to scoff at our little children;—we are every where holding up our heads; the public clamour no longer makes us half believe we have done wrong, and almost inquire of ourselves whether we have not been picking pockets, instead of comparing scriptural texts; the films on the eyes of our adversaries are loosening, if not absolutely dropping off; hatred is softening into respect, and the spirit of exclusion is melting into that of toleration. This happy process, it is true, is as yet very far from being perfected every where; but he must be a superficial observer of the course of public opinion, who does not perceive the tide, on the whole, making against intolerance, as surely as the ocean tide advances up the shore.

[*To be continued.*]

INDUSTRY.

My voice shalt thou hear in the morning, O Lord. In the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee, and will look up. Psalm v. 3.

Early rising is a habit so easily acquired, so necessary to the dispatch of country business, so advantageous to health, and so important to devotion, that, except in cases of necessity, it cannot be dispensed with by any prudent and diligent man.

Let us prize and preserve this profitable practice; and let us habituate all our children and servants to consider lying in bed after daylight as one of the ills of the aged and the sick, and not as an enjoyment to people in a state of perfect health.

If any of us have been so unfortunate as to have acquired the idle habit of lying late in bed, let us get rid of it. Nothing is easier. A habit is nothing but a repetition of single acts; and bad habits are to be broke as they were formed, that is, by degrees. An incomparable judge says, "Habit, like a complex, mathematical scheme, flowed originally from a point, which insensibly became a line, which unfortunately became a curve, which finally became a difficulty not easily to be unravelled." This difficulty, however, may be unravelled by application and prudence. Let a person accustomed to sleep till eight in the morning, rise the first week in April at a quarter before eight, the second week at half after seven, the third at a quarter after seven, and the fourth at seven: let him continue this method till the end of July, subtracting one quarter of an hour each week from sleep, and he will accomplish the work, that at first sight appears so difficult. It is not a stride, it is a succession of short steps, that conveys us from the foot to the top of a mountain. Early rising is a great gain of time; and should the learner just now supposed, rise all the harvest month at four instead of eight, he would make that month equal to five weeks of his former indolent life.

Early rising is beneficial to health. I am aware, that "to ask what is wholesome is like asking whether the wind be fair without specifying to what port we are bound;" for some animals live on poisons: however it may safely be affirmed, that in general lying long and late in bed impairs the health, generates diseases, and in the end destroys the lives of multitudes. It is an intemperance of the most pernicious kind, having nothing to recommend it, nothing to set against its ten thousand mischievous consequences, for to be asleep is to be dead for the time. This tyrannical habit attacks life in its essential powers, it makes the blood forget its way, and creep lazily along the veins, it relaxes the fibres, unstrings the nerves, evaporates the animal spirits, saddens the soul, dulls the fancy, subdues and stupifies a man to such a degree, that he, the lord of creation, hath no appetite for any thing in it, loathes labor, yawns for want of thought, trembles at the sight of a spider, and in the absence of that, at the creatures of his own gloomy imagination. In every view, therefore, it was wise in the psalmist to say, *My voice shall be heard in the morning.*

Robinson's Morning Exercises.

COURTEOUS CONDUCT.

We are all apt to overlook and disregard our daily behaviour to one another in company and the common occurrences of life, as little and trivial; whereas though they are little in themselves, they are not so in their consequences.—They are the very foundation, upon which we must build a habit of benevolence. For a habit of benevolence must be contracted and kept alive, as all other habits are, by constant exercise. Now our daily behaviour to our domestics gives us an occasion for an uninterrupted exercise of benevolence; and scarce any thing else does so. It is not enough to say or think: we will serve our friends or relations upon any *material* occasions; but, as for a constant complacency and obligingness in our common behaviour, to imagine, we may be dispensed with from observing it. For, these acts of solid, and substantial kindness we are seldom empowered to do; they are extraordinary emergencies, which do not constantly occur; and a settled bent of good will must be acquired, not by what is occasional, not by what seldom occurs; but by repeated and numerous acts, by a daily uninterrupted discharge of the common offices of humanity, by *saying* a thousand obliging things, and by doing, if possible, *more* obliging things than we *say*. It is not in every body's power, because he has a fortune answerable to it, to form a standing habit of charity by redressing the injured, relieving the distressed, and cherishing men of merit; but it is in every body's power to beget in him this lovely disposition of mind, by studying to adjust his temper to theirs, with whom he lives; by complying with their humours as far as he innocently can; by soothing their distresses, bearing with their infirmities, and by incommoding himself in some points to gratify others.

Seeds' Sermons.

SUICIDE.

[The following account of a horrible instance of suicide, and the very just remarks in relation to it, are from the New-England Galaxy of the 8th inst.]

An account is published in several papers, of one Willsam Hood, jun. of Maryland, aged about 40, who lately destroyed himself in a most extraordinary and deliberate manner. He made an enclosure of rails, which he filled with combustibles, consisting of straw, pine brush, &c. leaving an opening at the bottom, through which he entered his funeral pile, with a brand of fire, and applied it to the straw. In a few seconds the whole mass was in flames. The wretched maniac was discovered by his neighbours, who drew him from the fire before his life was extinguished. He expired in about twenty-four hours, uttering most dreadful imprecations against those who had taken him from the flames. A wife and eleven children are left to lament this act of unaccountable desperation.

One can hardly reflect on this instance of self-destruction without shuddering. Yet it is hardly more dreadful than others which almost daily meet our eyes in the streets of this metropolis. It is not alone the wretch who is seized with a sudden fit of frenzy, and rushes with the swiftness of desperation to the portals of death, to find an end to his agonies, that is the self-murdurer. There are others who adopt a slower, though not less certain, method, and who can plead nothing in excuse for their folly. It is almost superfluous to say, that we allude to the *drunkard*, for those thoughtless beings who are destroying reputation, health, and even life itself, by the improper use of spirituous liquors, merit no milder name. Several instances have lately come under our notice, of young men, who seem, without shame, perhaps without suspecting that their bloated faces and offensive breath betray their folly, to have given themselves up to unwarrantable indulgence; and seem willing to encounter the waste of property, the loss of all respect among their friends, and a death more shameful and more horrid, because more lingering, than that of William Hood.

It is much to be regretted that no method can be devised to diminish the number of temptations to intemperance. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the moralist, and all the guards which laws have interposed to prevent intoxication and intemperance, grog-shops are to be found in every street—and to one who is predisposed, however slightily, to a free use of spirituous liquors, it is an act of denial to refrain from indulgence. The windows of the soda-shops, victualling-houses, and confectionaries, are luxuriously decorared with the various kinds of refreshment, and hold out inducements to enter, which are not easily overcome. We *could name* a number of individuals, once honoured, loved and respected, who are daily feeding "a fire in the heart, and a fire in the brain," which will inevitably lead to a catastrophe ten thousand times more horrid than that above recited.

DRUNKENNESS.

If you wish to be always thirsty, be a Drunkard; for the oftener and more you drink, the oftener and more thirsty you will be.

If you seek to prevent your friends' raising you in the world, be a Drunkard; for that will defeat all their efforts.

If you would effectually counteract your own attempts to do well, be a Drunkard; and you will not be disappointed.

If you wish to repel the endeavours of the whole human race to raise you to character, credit, and prosperity, be a Drunkard; and you will most assuredly triumph.

If you are determined to be poor, be a Drunkard; and you will soon be ragged and pennyless.

If you wish to starve your family, be a Drunkard; for that will consume the means of their support.

If you would be imposed on by knaves, be a Drunkard; for that will make their task easy.

If you wish to be robbed, be a Drunkard;—which will enable the thief to do it with more safety.

If you wish to blunt your senses, be a Drunkard; and you will soon be more stupid than an ass.

If you would become a fool, be a Drunkard; and you will soon lose your understanding.

If you wish to unfit yourself for rational intercourse, be a Drunkard; for that will render you wholly unfit for it.

If you are resolved to kill yourself, be a Drunkard; that being a sure mode of destruction

If you would expose both your folly and secrets, be a Drunkard; and they will soon run out as the liquor runs in.

If you think you are too strong, be a Drunkard; and you will soon be subdued by so powerful an enemy.

If you would get rid of your money without knowing how, be a Drunkard; and it will vanish insensibly.

If you would have no resource when past labour but a workhouse, be a Drunkard; and you will be unable to provide any.

If you would be a pest to society, be a Drunkard; and you will be avoided as infectious.

From the Old Colony Memorial.

FIRST CHURCH IN NEW-ENGLAND.

The dealings of God with our ancestors, of precious memory, the first settlers of New-England, were truly wonderful and surprizing; the grounds of their enterprise, the hazards they run, and the difficulties they encountered, in England, Holland, on the seas, and in their first entering and after establishment in this waste and howling wilderness, are well recounted in Mather's Magnalia, Morton's New England Memorial, and other writings of eminent men, who have given us an account of those early times.—The design of this article is to give a brief account of the Plymouth Church in particular; its first establishment, preservation, growth, its principles and practices, and the several pastors with which it has been favored; and other things that may not only satisfy curiosity, but be of use to the present and other generations, taken chiefly from the records of said church, compiled by secretary Morton, and continued by some of the pastors.

In 1620, a considerable number of pious people, after a tedious voyage from Holland, but last from England, arrived at Cape Cod, November 11. And after diligent search for a convenient place for settlement, they set down upon a spot called by the Indians Patuxet, and by the English New Plymouth, being named in grateful remembrance of the christian friends they found at Plymouth in England, the last town they left in their native land. Here they began to build huts and cottages to protect themselves from the inclemency of the winter; and with much difficulty they weathered out the season, though nearly half their company (and among the rest Mr John Carver, a deacon of the church, and their first elected governor, a man of singular piety and usefuluess) died. The Indians in the mean time standing aloof, being small in number, great numbers of them having been destroyed by a terrible plague two or three years before, and being deterred for fear of retaliation of the injuries done to some fishermen and traders in former years.

These first inhabitants of this new world immediately formed themselves into a body politic, for the orderly carrying on of civil affairs; but they did not embody into a new church-state, looking upon it as unnecessary, as being a branch of the English church at Leyden in Holland, under the pastoral care of that worthy and excellent man, Mr John Robinson, and they expecting the pastor & the rest of the church soon to follow them into this wilderness. For some time after their arrival they were destitute of a teaching elder; but that want was well supplied (as to the teaching part) by their venerable ruling elder, Mr William Brewster, a man of considerable parts and learning, (being educated at the university of Cambridge) as well as of great piety, who used to preach to them during a vacancy and want of other means; and sometimes when they had a teaching elder, till his death, which was about twenty-three years after their first settlement in the country.

I find that the want of sacraments was early objected against them by adversaries in England. To which they sent this answer verbatim —as recorded in the church records—"The more is our grief that our pastor is kept from us, by whom we might enjoy them, for we used to have the Lord's supper every Sabbath, and baptism as often as there was occasion of children to baptize."

By several cross providences, the rest of the church that were left behind in Holland, did not rejoin them for several years; and their much valued pastor, Mr Robinson, whom they had long waited for, died there March 1, 1624-5, aged nearly 50, to their great grief and disappointment, being one of the most celebrated divines of that age. The chief obstruction to his and their coming was the opposition of several of the merchant adventurers in England, who, not liking their principles, or strictness in religion—apprehending that it would hinder the growth of the plantation, by keeping many back from settling with them—would not provide shipping and money; and they were unable to do it themselves, being brought low, partly by persecution in their own, and the difficulty of subsisting in a foreign country. However, a considerable number of them, viz. about thirty-five families, were at last transported hither in the year 1629, at the charge of their brethren here, which was cheerfully borne by them, though it amounted to about £500. The same year, several other godly persons, some of whom had been of Mr Lathrop's church, in England, came over and joined with them. So that the church of Plymouth, through the goodness of God, about this time, became pretty numerous and flourishing, although in regard of ministry it was low with them.

In March 1628-4, one John Lyford, a minister, came into the country, being sent by some of the adventurers, to hinder Mr Robinson; the church improved him in preaching for some time, and were liberal and generous to him and his family, while he behaved well. But discovering himself to be a vile man and an enemy to the plantation, as is at large recited in the New England Memorial, he was discarded and banished hence, and after spending two or three years among some straggling settlers in the Massachusetts, went to Virginia, where he soon died miserably.

In 1628, a young man named Rogers was sent over to be their minister, without any invitation from the church, who, having smarted in Lyford's case, were become cautious of improving ministers without personal knowledge or sufficient recommendation. They however made some trial of him, and soon perceiving him disordered in brain, they were at considerable charge to send him back the next year; and after his departure he grew quite delirious.

Not long after, Mr Ralph Smith, another Minister came from the *Massachusetts*, and was kindly entertained, and after some time of trial was chosen to be their Pastor, being a grave man, and continued in the ministry here about 5 or 6 years. But finding him to be a man of low gifts and parts, they, as Providence gave opportunity, improved others as his assistants; particularly Mr Roger Williams (a young man of bright accomplishments, but of unstable judgment) who preached among them for about three years:—But at last beginning to vent some errors which were offensive to the church, they at his desire gave him a dismission to Salem, where being called to office he more openly propagated his principles, and did much mischief, as the Ecclesiastical Histories of the country give an account.—The next year after Mr Williams' departure (which was Anno 1634) Mr Smith also resigned his ministry, partly of his own accord, as thinking it too heavy a burthen, and partly at the desire and by the persuasion of others, who apprehended him not sufficiently gifted for the work.

[*To be continued.*]

Christian Register.

BOSTON, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1823.

The public examination (or exhibition, perhaps, it would more properly be called) of the students belonging to the Theological School at Cambridge, took place in the University chapel on Tuesday. The exercises commenced at nine o'clock, and closed at two o'clock P. M. The performances were generally of a high character, and did much honour to the young gentlemen, and to the Institution. The number of dissertations was *twelve*; and the depth and faithfulness of research, the soundness of views, and the modesty and good taste which they manifested, gave pleasing evidence of the great advantages enjoyed at this Institution for acquiring theological knowledge. The greatest circumstance of regret is, that the funds for the support of indigent students are not greater;—that those who are pursuing their studies here might devote themselves exclusively and without embarrassment to the object before them,—and that those whose want of funds induces them to place themselves under the patronage of other institutions, might not be deterred by any motives of this nature, from resorting for their education to this distinguished "School of the Prophets."

This is the second year on which the examination has been public. The number of ladies and other auditors was greater on this occasion than it was last year; but it was much less than it should be, considering the importance of the occasion. It has been suggested, that the circumstance, that it is called an *Examination*, operates as a hindrance of many who would otherwise attend—on the ground, either that the performances are supposed to be dull and uninteresting, or that they are designed only for the literati. It ought to be known that these performances are intended for the public, and that they are of a character highly interesting and instructive.—We trust that nothing is necessary in order to excite a proper interest in these performances, in the public mind, but merely to make known their interesting character, and that they are intended for the benefit and gratification of the public, as well as for the improvement of those who exhibit.

The following is a list of the subjects of the different dissertations, and of the names of those who performed.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. The evidence of the existence of the writings of the New Testament in the first century. *Samuel Presbury.*
2. The support which Christianity derives from the martyrdom of the early Christians. *Nathaniel Gage.*

MIDDLE CLASS.

3. The character of the common version of the New Testament. *Alexander Young.*
4. The necessary ambiguity of language. *Charles W. Upham.*
5. The grounds of union among different sects of Christians. *Edward B. Hall.*
6. The errors of the early Christians in the interpretation of Scripture. *Eliphalet P. Crafts.*

SENIOR CLASS.

7. The objection to the goodness of God, drawn from the existence of evil, natural and moral. *Calvin Lincoln.*
8. James v. 16: "The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." *Benjamin Kent.*
9. The importance of the obligation of positive institutions in religion. *Benjamin Hersey.*
10. The means of a general revival of practical religion. *Ezra S. Gannett.*
11. The value of Revelation, though nothing more be taught by it than is maintained by Unitarian Christians. *Wm. H. Furness.*
12. John i. 29: "The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." *William Farmer.*

Southern Traveller's Journal.

We have occasionally noticed in the public papers, extracts from the "Journal of a Southern traveller in New England." In those parts of the extracts, which relate to the manners and general character of the New England people, there is a good degree of justness and truth, though they appear not to be entirely free from those prejudices, which every writer is liable to feel in favour of his own native region. But in the parts of these extracts where the writer attempts to speak of the religious views and character of the people, and especially of Unitarians, we are sorry to say, that, though he aims to write with a great show of candour, he does, in reality, manifest a great strength of prejudice and narrowness of views on the subject, and in some instances makes intimations respecting the character of Unitarians and their principles, of a very ungenerous cast, and greatly adapted to prejudice and mislead the minds of those, whose want of books and leisure renders it necessary for them to rely in these cases on the representations of others.

The writer begins his remarks by speaking of the divisions and contentions that have been so common of late in many of our parishes. And he does it in a manner that implies that all the blame of these divisions is on the part of Unitarians. We give the following extract for the purpose of correcting the false views that are given, and of removing the deceptive gloss under which the real facts of the case are concealed:

"While the members of the *church* hold fast the faith of their fathers, it not unfrequently happens that members of the *congregation* adopt the *new doctrine*. They of course wish to hear Unitarian preaching. Their orthodox minister, conscientiously believing that Unitarianism is fatal heresy, refuses to exchange pulpits with preachers of that persuasion. Here then begins a contest, of which the termination can never be foreseen. The division is felt in families.—The father is a professor of evangelical truth, the son has discovered that old fashioned orthodoxy, although it might have suited former times well enough, is not adapted to the present state of refinement and genteel living! He therefore calls himself a liberal Christian—The wife is humbly and fervently devoted to the self-denying doctrine of salvation through a crucified Saviour! while the husband wishes to have an easier and smoother road to heaven. And so in other cases. The controversy waxes warmer and warmer. Scenes sometimes occur, even in churches, which ought never to take place any where. At length a violent rupture ensues. The minister is dismissed—or the church and congregation are divided, the strongest party holding the church property; while the weaker go perhaps on the other side of the street, and build such a house of worship as they can. And this is a standing memorial of the division which has taken place."

"While the members of the *church*," says the writer, "hold fast the faith of their fathers, it not unfrequently happens, that the members of the *congregation* adopt the new doctrine." He artfully endeavours to represent that all the *pious* are decidedly attached to orthodoxy, and that it is only the "*congregation*"—the people of the world, who, as he would intimate, neither know or care any thing about the spirituality of religion, that are patrons of the "*new doctrine.*" Now the real truth of the case is this, that in most of those parishes, where these unhappy divisions have taken place, the members of the church have been almost equally divided,—and where this is not the case it has generally been owing to one of the following causes:—Either unwarrantable fears and prejudices have been excited by orthodox clergymen, in the minds of the church, or the terms of admission to the church have been such as to shut out from its pale, all who allowed themselves to examine and decide on religious subjects, with any degree of freedom, impartiality, and independence. Both these causes we know to have been strikingly operative in a number of instances where these divisions have taken place; and they enable us easily to account for the fact that the majority of church members has frequently, in these cases, been on the side of orthodoxy.—It is really amusing to hear the writer sneeringly call *that* the *new religion*, which is not only as old as christianity itself, but was the professed religion of Moses and the patriarchs. It is true indeed, that its *open avowal* and its *prevalence* in this country, is *new*, as it is, for the most part, throughout Christendom. It has so long been buried under the rubbish of human systems, and obscured by the thick darkness that till but lately rested upon our moral atmosphere, that it may indeed seem like a new doctrine to those who will not have the faithfulness to examine its nature and trace its history. But it is in reality the first and most ancient of all truths, being necessarily coeval with the One great Being, in the Oneness and perfection of whose nature it originated and is founded.

Speaking of the private effect of these religious differences, he proceeds to remark, "the division is felt in families. The father is a professor of evangelical truth, the son has discovered that old fashioned orthodoxy, although it might have suited former times well enough, is not adapted to the present state of refinement and genteel living! He therefore calls himself a liberal Christian."—Now this is sufficiently slanderous, fairly to try the Christian forbearance and patience of the best of us. There is something in it so disingenuous, so narrow, and throughout so entirely unworthy a large and generous mind, that we cannot without demeaning ourselves, use words sufficiently expressive of our views of its reprehensibleness. To attribute every degree of deviation from our own creed to the low and unworthy motives of worldly consideration and convenience, is anything but generous and noble. If it be at all compatible with any degree of right Christian feeling, it at least indicates that it is but in a low and sickly state. Why, we inquire, is it not supposable that a man may very honestly and conscientiously deviate from the orthodoxy of his worthy and pious parents. And if so, where is the justice of attributing it to dispositions of worldly conformity? Shall the worthy professors of our orthodox theological schools be charged with adapting their faith to the "present state of refinement and genteel living," because they have deviated from the orthodoxy of their ancestors, in giving up the Assembly's Catechism, as not in *all* things an infallible standard of faith? Or shall we have the candour to suppose them honest and sincere in their belief, and governed in their conclusions by the weight of evidence? And is it not at least possible too, that an Unitarian may abandon the Trinitarian faith in which he was educated, from the sincerest motives,—because he can no longer stifle his convictions of its falsehood, and feels it treachery to himself and to truth, and an act of irreverence to the great Father and Fountain of all truth, to conceal from others the cheering light that has burst upon his own mind?

We have the satisfaction of knowing many, very many instances of this kind; and we are even persuaded that the writer, on whom we have undertaken to comment, needs nothing but the opportunity of a little personal intercourse with the converts to Unitarianism, to make him ashamed of his slanders, and willing publickly to correct them.

For the Christian Register.

"DAYS OF OUR FATHERS."

MR REED.—As I have lately noticed several expressions of regret, in the Boston Recorder and some other *orthodox* publications, about the decay of the religious spirit that was prevalent in "the days of our fathers," I have been induced to make the following extracts from the writings of some of the most distinguished Calvinistic divines of the "days" referred to, for insertion in your valuable paper. One or two of the extracts, I believe, have appeared in your first volume; but as you have had many subscribers since that time, I hope you will insert them, as they must certainly prove interesting to most of your readers.

Respectfully yours, L.

"God took the sin of Adam, and squeezed out the quintessence of it into the human nature, to propagate it into the world."—*Mr Mather, of London.*

"God takes delight to see the wicked sin, as one that sits ratsbane to kill rats, looking through a key-hole to see the rats eating the ratsbane, knowing that it would kill them; so God looks at the wicked through his fingers, knowing that it would kill them."—*Idem.*

"Christ was the greatest sinner in the world, as he was surety for the elect. No sin was charged on them, but all on him. *To repent is not their duty*, for God looketh to their surety to suffer for them. David's murder and adultery were not his sin, but Christ's; being charged to him alone as surety."—*Dr Crisp.*

In an Election sermon delivered in 1673, President Oak[illegible] (*of Harvard University, as it was in those "days"*) says, "the outcry of some is for liberty of conscience. This is the great Diana of the libertines of this age." Again he observes, "I look upon toleration as the first-born of all abominations. If it should be born and brought forth among us, you may call it *Gad*, and give the same reason that Leah did for the name of the son,—Behold a troop cometh —a troop of all manner of abominations."

"Nor is it frustrating the end of Christ's coming, which was to save souls, *to destroy*,* *if need be*, THE BODIES of those wolves,† who seek to destroy the souls of those for whom Christ died."—*Mr Cotton.*

Of the Election Sermons of that day, Dr Belknap says,—"These election sermons may generally be considered the echo of the public voice; or the political pulse, by which the public opinion may be felt."

* More properly speaking, to have established an Inquisition in New England, with all the horrors of a Portuguese Auto da Fe; to have consigned all who merely differed in opinion from them to the fate that Servetus received at the hands of Calvin.

† The persons here alluded to were probably Roger Williams and the harmless Quakers.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH LIBRARIES.—A committee of the House of Commons lately made a report, relative to the Royal Library recently presented by the King to the nation, in which they recommend that it should be united with that of the British Museum; and that for the accommodation of the two libraries, a new building should be erected on the scite of the present Museum, which occupies a space of eight acres. The Library of the Museum contains 125,000 volumes, and that of the King 65,000. It is computed that the duplicates will not exceed 21,000, about 12,000 of which it is recommended should be sold. The National Museum was founded in 1255, and in 1757, King George II. transferred to it the Royal Library, collected by his predecessors, from Henry VIII. consisting of 9000 volumes. In 1762, the late King purchased for it a collection of pamphlets, published from 1564 to 1660, consisting of 32,000 articles contained in 2000 volumes. Grants have been made by Parliament at eleven different times, for the purchase of collections of works of art for the Museum, amounting to £150,000. The collections for which these grants were made, are the Sloanian, the Harleian, the Hamilton collection of Vases, the Mownley collection of Statutes, the Lansdown Manuscripts, the Greville Minerals, the Hargrave Library, the Phigalian Marbles, the Elgin Marbles, and the Barney Library. Many donations have also been made by individuals, among which that of the late Sir Joseph Banks is mentioned.

The collection of the Royal Library was begun by the late King soon after his accession, by the purchase, in 1762, of the library of Mr Joseph Smith, British consul at Venice, for the sum of £10,000. From that time it has been increased by the expenditure of about £2000 per annum, exclusive of many presents of books to the King. Besides the sum above named, expended in the purchase of books, the annual salaries of the persons employed in the library, amounted to £1,171. Mr Barnard, the Librarian, has served in that capacity sixty years.

In the Imperial library of Vienna, the origin and progress of printing fill many shelves, as the series of typographical specimens is continued from the invention to the close of the 16th century. In the Magliabechi library, at Florence, are 3000 volumes printed in the 16th century, besides 3000 very rare MSS.

London paper.

A monthly publication, of a political and literary character, called "The Columbian Library," has appeared at Lima, South America. The first number contains some curious facts respecting the *ci-devant* Spanish Colonies. It appears that the Court of Madrid ruled those vast countries with a partiality which prevented the natives from developing their natural talents. Of 170 Viceroys who have governed America, 166 were Spaniards, and only 4 natives. Of 602 Captains General, 583 were Spaniards, and only 14 Americans. The same remark is applicable to the high ecclesiastical dignities, who were almost always reserved for Spaniards, and almost always inaccessible to American priests.

A work has lately issued from the press of Messrs Wells & Lilly, of this city, entitled, "My Mind and its Thoughts, in Sketches, Fragments and Essays; by Sarah Wentworth Morton, of Dorchester, Mass."

A new edition of the Family Prayer Book, by Rev. Mr Brooks, is to be published in the course of the present week.

The following is a list of Americans, who have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society.

	State.	*Died.*
Cotton Mather	Massachusetts	1729
Paul Dudley	do.	1751
John Winthrop (first Governor of Conn.)	Connecticut	1676
Fitz John Winthrop	Connecticut	1707
John Winthrop (Professor at Harvard College)	Massachusetts	1779
William Byrd	Virginia	
Benjamin Franklin	Massachusetts	1790
John Morgan	Pennsylvania	1789
James Bowdoin	Massachusetts	1790
David Rittenhouse	Pennsylvania	1786
John Leverett	Massachusetts	1717
David Humphreys	Connecticut	1818
David Hosack	New-York	
Nathaniel Bowditch	Massachusetts	
Silas Taylor	Virginia	1661

It appears from Birch's History of the R. S. that in 1664 Roger Williams, formerly pastor of the First Congregational Church in this town, was admitted a member, having been proposed by Sir Robert Moray at the request of Sir Paul Neile.

MR PERKINS.—It is stated in a letter from London to the editor of the Centinel, Mr Perkins "has at length made proselytes to his steam engine improvements, even of the most faithless. I was present, a day or two since, when sir Humphrey Davy and the duke of Wellington spent more than an hour in examining this wonderful invention. They both expressed themselves highly gratified and astonished at what they witnessed. The crowds of people from all parts of the three kingdoms, which are daily calling to view it, are beyond my powers of computation. So great is the number, that Mr Perkins is compelled to deny admission to three quarters of them, or be obliged to spend his whole time in explanation. I regret my inability to give you a description of this machine, in which I know you feel a deep interest. But I send you a Literary Journal, in which you will find a well written article on the subject."

At a recent meeting of the Society of Arts in London, 30 guineas each, were awarded to two persons for preparing 143 lb of opium, from poppies grown in England.

A machine for printing calicoes with steel plates, instead of wooden blocks, has, it is said been recently received, and is now in operation in New-York. This improvement, we understand is the invention of our ingenious countryman Mr Perkins, who, it appears, hit on the discovery about the same period that a similar machine was invented by another person in England, where the new method has been followed for some time with complete success, and obtained for the inventor a handsome fortune in a few months. The specimens printed there by the new machine, far surpass those usually done by blocks, and from the facility with which they are executed, the beauty of the workmanship, and the permanency of the colours, this mode of manufacture cannot fail of being universally adopted.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

On our last page is an extract from the Salem Gazette, giving a sketch of the past life and literary character of the Hon. Mr Bowditch. The want of room on that page prevented our adding the following testimony, by Judge Story, to the purity and excellence of his private character:

"But, great as were the intellectual powers and attainments of Dr Bowditch in science, and much as he deserved our respect, on that account, it is in the retired walks of private life that he commands the love and affection of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.—In morals, of unsullied purity; in manners, of perfect simplicity; and in all the relations of life, distinguished for his activity and zeal in the promotion of every useful object."

The following are some of the toasts which were drank on the occasion:

The Astronomer of Salem—Its inhabitants would rejoice, if this luminary were a *fixed star*.

By Professor Farrar. The compatibility of the profoundest *scientific researches*, with the exercise of the best *social affections*.

By the Rev. Mr Flint. Boston, the *Sun*—Salem, the *first satellite* of this Commonwealth; the law of the solar system reversed, the *Sun* borrowing light from the *Moon*.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The house having been made ready for the reception of tenants, forty one persons, were on Thursday last discharged from the Alms House, for the purpose of being removed thither, but twenty one of the number, thinking that if they must get a living by industry they might as well labor on their own account, took an absolute discharge. The other twenty were transferred to the house in South Boston, and we are told have found it a more agreeable residence, and the occupation less irksome than they expected. They are to be followed we understand by other tenants of the Alms House, the number of whom still remaining is about 230.

NEW-ENGLAND MILITIA.—A late writer in the New York Statesman has made a wanton and ungenerous attack on the character of the *New England Militia*, during the revolutionary war, and especially in relation to the capture of General Burgoyne. Two very spirited, able, and convincing replies to this writer have been published—one by the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, and the other by a writer in the New York American. In these replies there are statement of *facts*, which place the subject in a very different light from that in which it was held up by the first writer, (who adduced no proofs of his assertions,) and fully vindicate and restore to its original brightness, the injured reputation of the New England militia.

INTEMPERANCE.—On Tuesday, the 5th inst. a general assembly of the heads of families in the city of Hartford, was holden at the State house, to consider the alarming prevalence of intemperance and its concomitants.

A number of spirited resolutions were passed. We select the following because we think it relates to a branch of the evil which exists to a great extent, in this city, and has a very important and pernicious influence in corrupting the morals of the lower classes of the community.

Resolved, That we view with deep regret the establishment and maintenance of victualing shops in this city, as they are allowed in open violation of an express statute; are injurious to our regularly licensed taverns; as they have a tendency to allure our young men from the habits of sobriety; and, finally, because there is good reason to believe that many of them are nurseries of intemperance and vice.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The annual commencement at this college was held on Tuesday last. The degree of A. B. was conferred on twenty-nine young gentlemen, and that of A. M. on nine. The degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, Bishop of North Carolina, and on the Rev. Chauncey Lee, of Connecticut. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on the Hon. Ambrose Spencer, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-York, Hon. John Savage, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, Hon. Nathan Sanford, Chancellor of that state, and the Hon. Edward Livingston, of New Orleans.

The Hon. JAMES KENT, late Chancellor, has been elected first Orator for the next anniversary of the New York Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. The late Chief Justice Spencer was chosen a second Orator to give the address, in case Chancellor Kent should not perform.

THE WEATHER.—Friday last is admitted to have been the warmest day experienced this summer. At Salem Dr Holyoke's thermometor stood at 96 above 0. At Portsmouth the mercury was at 90 in the afternoon. In this city it rose at 95 above 0.

The same day is noticed by the New-York papers as the warmest day experienced there this summer.—The thermometer ranged at 88.

HEALTH OF OUR CITIES.—Deaths in Baltimore, during the week ending 4th inst. 70--23 of cholera infantum—14 of measles. Of the whole number, 22 were free blacks and one slave.

Deaths in Washington city in all July, 22—8 of cholera. Population 14,000.

Deaths in Savannah, during the week ending 28th ult. 3. This city is uncommonly healthy.

Deaths in Boston, during the week ending Aug. 2d, 14, including 4 of the city poor. Deaths from the 2d to the 8th inst. 12, including 4 still-born and 3 of the city poor; population about 44,000.

The last accounts from New Haven state that no death had occurred in that city for a period of 46 days.

INDISPOSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Washington Republican of Tuesday says, "the President of the United States has, for some days past, been seriously indisposed, but we are happy to say, is now in a state of convalescence."

A letter from Cincinnati, Ohio, dated July 26th says "Mr CLAY is very much out of health; and one of his most particular friends informed me a few days since, that his friends have serious apprehensions that he will never recover it." *Centinel.*

STEAM BOAT.—The steam boat Patent, Capt Porter, is plying, at present, between Boston, Portland, Bath, Hallowell and Augusta. She came from Portland in 17 1-2 hours, with a strong head wind all the way, and a heavy beat sea. She can accommodate 50 passengers. Capt P. says that with a fair wind she can make her passage from Boston to Portland with ease in 12 hours.

The latest accounts from the south state, that there has been an uncommon freshet throughout the country between Darien and Savannah. The rain commenced falling on the 22nd ult. and continued falling for 27 hours, almost without cessation.

MURDER.—Col. James Kelly, of Vandalia, cashier of the state bank of Illinois, was lately killed by stabbing, in an affray with a man by the name of Botsford, whose brother had been prosecuted by Kelly, on suspicion of robbing the bank.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of $2,852 56, in the month of July last. The issues from the Depository during the same month, have been as follows; Bibles 2552, New Testaments 3987—total 6539. Value, $3,200 27.

A QUESTION FOR NATURALISTS.—A large luminous body, of circular form, gliding along the surface of the sea, in lat. 36 1-2, long. 75, drew the attention and curiosity of the passengers of the schooner Angenora, arrived at N. York from Charleston, called the "*Flying Dutchman.*" The seamen state that it appears seldom, but is the certain indication of a storm, as was proved, being followed by one on the 4th inst.—It is supposed by them to be of a species between the star-fish and sea-nettle.

Several families who own vaults in Trinity Church yard, New York, have made deposits in them contrary to the late law, and then voluntarily paid the penalty, $250 for each deposit. This is paying dear for the whistle! and such is the force of the most foolish of all vanities—family pride.

The Boston Evening Gazette says, Capt. Hull has received orders from the Secretary of the Navy, appointing him to the command of the frigate United States, and directing him to proceed as early as his personal convenience and the circumstances of the Navy Yard under his direction will permit, to Norfolk, (Va.) for the purpose of superintending the equipment of that ship, previous to her departure for the Pacific Ocean.

SOMETHING NEW.—On Friday the 4th inst. Mr Pitchlyno, a young Choctaw of considerable promise, at school in Nashville, delivered an extemporaneous 4th of July oration in the Choctaw language, in the presence of a number of the citizens; and those who have frequently witnessed the displays of Indian oratory pronounce it to have been a choice specimen. We think it proper to state that the delivery of this oration was unsolicited, and we regret that we cannot procure a translation of it for publication. If any thing can be new in the celebration of an anniversary which for forty seven years has been hailed as a festival by the people of every village, settlement and city throughout the republic, it is this! A Choctaw oration commemorative of our independence, is certainly anomalous in the history of American oratory.

Tenn. Columbian.

A FACT.—The patronage of *two hundred subscribers* has been offered by one of the recruitiug sergeants of the Crawford party, as an inducement to the proprietors of one of the Republican presses in this State to devote the columns of their paper to advance the pretentions of Mr Crawford to the Presidency. As might be expected of men possessed of a principle of moral honesty, this paper has since come out the avowed advocate of the claims of Mr ADAMS, and the enemy of *intrigue* and *corruption*. *Boston Pat.*

It is said that the Marblehead fishermen have thus far been very successful this year in their fares.

It is in contemplation to open a Canal from the Potomac, at the head of tide water, to the Petapsco river. The communication is practicable; and Commissioners have been appointed to facilitate the enterprize.

A bridge has been erected across the Androscoggin, between the towns of Lewiston and Danville, on the road from Portland to Hallowell and Augusta, which affords a pleasant route for travellers, through the flourishing towns of Gray, New-Gloucester, Monmouth, Winthrop, &c.

The Rev. Mr Paul (upon a baptist mission) arrived at Port au Prince, on the 4th ult. but it was presumed would not be permitted to preach, as the government do not seem disposed to tolerate any other than the catholic religion.

LA FAYETTE—It is reported that the Marquis La Fayette contemplates a visit to the United States next autumn.

CHARLES BONAPARTE.—A Brussells paper states that Mr Charles Bonaparte, (Count de Masignans,) with his wife and family, had passed through Liege, from Rome, on their way to America.

The amount of the receipts into the Treasury of the American Education Society during the month of July, was $643,24.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Vice President of the Republic of Colombia, in conformity with a vote of the Congress of that government, has issued his proclamation, inviting foreigners, on very liberal terms, to become subjects of that government. To agriculturists and artizans, who become actual settlers, large tracts of land are offered at no other cost than the necessary expenses of surveying and determining the location.

A letter from Valparaiso, dated 11th May, says:—"The President, Col. Riva Aguera, of the Government of Peru, is very popular, and is making great exertions to defend Lima, should the Royal troops advance.—The Royalist forces, under the command of Gen. Canterac, are estimated at 7000 men, and are within forty leagues of the capital. The Patriots have 6000 troops, besides 700 just arrived from Bolivar, who has ordered 6000 men to be embarked for Callao, 3000 of whom sailed March 17, and 700 of them arrived there between the 1st and 11th April. The government have invited Gen. Bolivar to take command of the whole forces of Peru, and it is expected he will accept it. The Peruvian squadron, under command of Admiral Guise, sailed about 25th March, for Arica, to blockade the coast."

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—We have received by the Hamilton from Havre, our regular files of the Paris Moniteur to June 27. These papers contain abundant official reports of the progress of the French army in various parts of Spain. The news of the departure of the King of Spain from Seville for Cadiz on the 12th, reached Madrid on the 17th. The despatch which announced this intelligence, added that the French troops would reach Seville on the 21st and 22nd, and would march immediately upon Cadiz. Various despatches stating the progress of the corps of Bordesoult and Bourmont reported that the former would reach Seville on the 21st, and that he would be joined by the latter on the 22nd. Bourmont was at Cordova on the 13th, and had his advanced guard at Los Santos on the 15th.

The Bulletin of June 19th states, that the Constitutional troops of Villa a Campa and Lopez Banos, on being informed of the manner in which the King was carried from Seville, abandoned their Generals and dispersed.

Mina, after a great variety of marches and countermarches, in which he was actively pursued by several bodies of the French and Spanish troops, had again returned to the Seo d'Urgel, with his force much reduced. It is asserted that it does not exceed 800 men. A column of his troops was defeated on the 14th, with the loss, it is stated, of many killed, and 700 prisoners.

Gen Molitor had proceeded rapidly into Valencia, compelled Ballesteros to raise the siege of Morviedro on the 11th of June, and entered the city of Valencia on the 13th. He continued to pursue Ballesteros, who retreated precipitately, and overtook him at Arica, upon the Jucar, on the 14th.

The Portuguese troops, under the Count Amarante, 4 or 5000 in number, which had retreated into Spain before Gen Riego, arrived at Salamanca on the 21st of May, and on receiving the news of the revolution in Portugal, sat out on their return, on the 8th of June. Gen Riego had previously returned to Portugal, and acknowledged the royal authority. It is added that all the troops, without exception, have followed the example of the garrison of Lisbon. *D. Adv.*

The National Advocate has received a file of Gibraltar papers to the 1st July, from which he has made a summary of their most important contents. In contemplating the extraordinary fact, that a detachment of the French army, not exceeding 5000 men, should be permitted to march, unmolested, within three miles of Cadiz, and to take possession of a situation, whereby the city could be bombarded, and all supplies by land cut off, knowing, at the same time, that the place was completely blockaded by sea, we are irresistibly led to the conclusion, that either no serious opposition was ever intended against the political and military inroads of France, or that the plans of operation against them, both by the King and Cortes, have entirely failed. If this is nothing more than a political game, it is a deep one, and has created much astonishment, both here, and in Europe. Its development will be contemplated with interest, and afford some new lights to the politician and statesman of the present age.

The French troops entered Port St. Mary's on the 23d of June, to the amount of 4000 foot and 500 cavalry. This town is nearly opposite Cadiz, distance less than three miles, from the nearest point of which, Soult threw shells into the city during the long siege; and if so small a force is tranquilly permitted to occupy a post so near the Cortes and King without immediate destruction by the people, the cause must be in a melancholy condition indeed. We have reason, however, to believe, that French gold does more than bayonets.

The amount of the French occupying the entire province of Andalusia is 20,000 men, of which 5000 are cavalry, and 14 pieces of cannon. They formed two divisions that united at Cordova.

We observe also with regret, that Gen. Ballesteros had been compelled to evacuate Valencia. The particulars are from the French bulletins, and are, therefore, to be cautiously received.

The only hope now is, that Cadiz will be able to hold out, and a few months' resistance will do every thing for Spain, as the French cannot long remain tranquil in Spain; their safety requires that they should be across the Pyrenees before December, or a winter campaign, dangerous in its results, will be demanded, and there are many preliminaries to settle before that time, and the resistance of Cadiz may accomplish much good.

It is confidently asserted, that the Austrian and Prussian ambassadors intend soon to leave England, and that their successors have not yet been appointed.

Translated for the National Gazette.

DECLARATION AND PROTEST OF THE CORTES OF PORTUGAL.—The Representatives of the Portuguese nation, assembled in Extraordinary Cortes, finding themselves deprived of executive power to carry into effect their decisions, and being abandoned by the armed force, declare themselves under an impossibility at present of discharging their functions in the matters for which they were convened. And, inasmuch as the continuation of their sittings might cause the nation to be despised in the persons of their representatives, without hope of public advantage, they suspend their sittings, until the permanent deputations now in activity, or the president of the Cortes, shall judge it proper to recall the Representatives, who protest in the name of their constituents against whatever change or modification may be made in the constitution of the year 1822.—Lisbon, Palace of the Government, 2d June, 1823.

THURSDAY LECTURE—AUGUST 14, 1823.

TEXT—James iii. 5 & 6: *Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth! And the tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*The communication of our respected correspondent "PHILANTHROPOS" is received. After mature deliberation, we deem it to be inexpedient to publish it. We apprehend that the difference of views entertained on this subject between the writer and the liberal clergy generally is not so great as seems to be supposed.*

There are probably some errors prevailing on the subject among the mass of the people; but they seem to us, for the most part, innocent. At least we think, from the knowledge we have of the feelings and prejudices of the religious community in this country, especially in the Eastern section of it, that the practical evils resulting from this error, are far less than those that might be apprehended from an entire and too sudden release from the influence of these prejudices.

MARRIED,

In Salem, Mr William H. Low to Miss Abigail Knap, daughter of Mr Joseph J. Knap.

In this city, Mr Albert F. Conant, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Cushing.

DIED,

In Sutton, very suddenly, Mr Tarrant Sibley, aged 68—Mr John Sibley, 3d, aged 34.

In Hubbardston, Mrs Mary Ann, wife of Mr Stillman Morse, and daughter of Mr Peleg Slocumb.

In Leicester, widow Mehitable Smith, aged 72.

In Worcester, Mr Benjamin Whitney, aged 96, the oldest male inhabitant of that town.

In Taunton, Mr Abijah Lincoln, aged 68.

In Waltham, Caroline Matilda Maria, only child of Oliver and Maria Swain, aged 12 months.

In Shewsbury, suddenly, on the 4th inst. Col. Asa Rice, a patriot of the revolution, aged 82. He was found in his bed, where he died apparently without a struggle. He has entered his rest after a long and laborious life spent in well doing.

In Sterling Mr Jonas Darling aged 70.

In Nantucket, Paul Hussey, a worthy member of the society of Friends, aged 67.

In Dover, Mass. Timothy Allen aged 77.

In Watertown, on Monday, Mrs Mary Fowle, aged 33, daughter of the late Edmund Fowle.

In this city, Catherine, daughter of Mr Thomas Dwire.—Mr Joseph Danforth, aged 23.

TWELFTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THE Proprietors of the TWELFTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, in this city, are hereby notified that the first assessment, twenty-five dollars on each share, will be due on the 18th current, and is payable at the Boston Bank.

Aug. 15. LEWIS TAPPAN, *Treasurer.*

THE TWIN BROTHERS.

JUST received, and for sale at this office, price 10 cents, a book entitled "The Twin Brothers; or Good Luck and Good Conduct." August 15

POETRY.

From the Lond. Lit. Gaz.

THE RAINBOW.

The sudden storm has passed away,
And the resplendent Lord of Day
Sheds once again his smiling ray
Upon the deepening azure sky;
While on the dark, retreating cloud,
Folded as thick as sable shroud,
At once the Rainbow's beauties crowd
The heaven-born pomp and brilliancy.

Oh, how the Sun's pure lustre gleams!
'Tis like Religion's heavenly beams,
When its descending glory streams
Upon the weeping world below;
And, broken thus, its light appears,
As shining through the vale of tears,
Tinged with our mortal hopes and fears,
It takes each shade of joy or wo.

The first pale yellow tint of light
Is trembling Fear, that shrinks from sight;
But deepening to the saffron bright,
Its golden ray betokens Joy;
While Hope assumes the violet hue,
And holy Love sublime and true,
Is mark'd by that celestial blue
That knows not earth nor earth's alloy.

And meek Humility is seen,
Emblem'd upon the modest green;
While Reason's calm imperial mein
Upon the purple tinge is shed;
And, spurning e'en her wide control,
With light that seems to crown the whole,
The Zeal that fires the ardent soul
Burns brightly in the glowing red.

The splendid tints are fading—gone:
The dazzled eye can trace not one:
It sees the sunny beams alone,
That in their hueless lustre shine.
And thus, when this vain scene is o'er,
And earthly thoughts and passions pour
Their drops upon its light no more,
Religion will be all Divine!

MISCELLANY.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The Board of Directors of the House of Industry, who had the honour of receiving their appointment from the City Council in May last, "for the purpose of completing the House of Industry, out buildings, fences, and for the purchase of stock, furniture, &c.—and for carrying the said house of industry into effective operation," ask leave to report, in part:—

That immediately after the organization of their Board, the Directors proceeded to the spot on which the House of Industry was erected, at South Boston, and they could not but be gratified with the location, strength and convenience of the building, and with the quantity and quality of the land attached to it, combining, as it appears, every thing required in an establishment of the kind; possessing advantages, if rightly improved, for a general employment of all the laboring poor of the city—room for air and exercise, and a suitable separation of ages and sex—and the Board cannot but congratulate the City Council, and the public generally, on so important and valuable an acquisition to the city, as exists in such an establishment; an establishment, which comports so much with the honor and interest of the city.

The Board proceeded to make arrangements for the breaking up and cultivation of as much of the land as could be done to any advantage the present season. The Board have purchased some stock; and the quantity of grass and grain which will be cut and got in this year, will be sufficient for the wants of the cattle through the ensuing winter and spring—and about twenty acres of the land have been ploughed and well manured; the latter having been supplied from the streets of the city. A considerable portion of the land thus cultivated has been planted with potatoes, corn, beans, and other vegetables; and a small portion ploughed, preparatory for future culture.

The building has been entirely enclosed with a substantial picketed fence, leaving room for a large yard in the rear for all needful purposes for which it may be wanted, and a plat in front to be used as a kitchen garden, or a graveled walk. A number of spacious wood-houses and out-houses have been erected, suitable stone vaults sunk, and preparations are now making for an additional well, for the building of more substantial division fences, and laying out the grounds for further improvement.

The kitchen has been furnished with boilers for culinary and other purposes, with tables, closets, drawers and sinks, with sufficient drains therefrom. The room in the north section of the house is supplied with tables and seats for the inmates of the house. The lodging rooms are prepared with cribs, and comfortable beds and suitable bed clothing for the season; and arrangements are made for the supply of any additional number that may be found necessary. The barn is so far completed as to answer all the purposes for which it is designed, considering the present condition of the farm—there having been erected a substantial shed for the shelter of cattle and implements of husbandry, a spacious yard, and also a yard adjoining for swine.

These are part of the objects to which the attention of the Directors has been called.—Among others, and what may be deemed very properly to be of the first importance, was that of the appointment of a superintendant—and after duly advertising, the person elected from about twenty candidates, was a Mr William Stone, of Watertown; a person uniting as they believe, most, if not all, of the qualifications necessary for such an office. His salary has been fixed at $500, for the first year. Mr Stone is now in the house with his family, who are employed in different ways in connection with the establishment.

In the expenditure of the amount entrusted to the Board, it has been applied with as much economy as was consistent with having every thing done in a proper manner. Of the amount placed at the disposal of the Directors of the House of Industry, (say $8000) about 2000 have been expended, about $2000 are now in accounts against the Institution; leaving $4000 unappropriated, but which will all be necessary in future operations.

The House of Industry is, however, now in a state of readiness to receive a number of tenants from the Almshouse; and the purport of this report, in part, is to solicit such directions on the subject, as in the wisdom of the constituted authorities now addressed, they may see fit to give to this Board.

The Directors of the House of Industry cannot conclude this report without expressing their belief, that on the institution's being commenced in its operation in conformity with the wishes of the town, and conducted upon the principles which the town so often and fully expressed before the change of its municipal government, that it will be found, with the aid of an efficient city police, to be made a powerful check to the further increase of a class of people, whom it is any thing in the public but charity to support; who, it is believed, seek shelter in our city from the many similar effective establishments in the neighbouring towns, where, it is apprehended, no persons have been received by them as objects of *charity*, when they were more properly objects of *correction*, and often of *punishment*.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. Dorr—G. Hallet—J. Bellows—G. W. Otis—B. Shurtleff—I. M'Lellan—C. Alger—E. Cruft—Henry J. Oliver, *Directors of the House of Industry.*

"*By Heaven, and not a master, taught.*"

When Leonardi da Vinci lay upon his death bed, Francis the first, actuated by that instinctive reverence which great minds invariably feel for each other, visited him in his chamber. An attendant informing the painter that the king had come to inquire after his health, he raised himself from the pillow; a lambent beam of gratitude for the honor, lighted up his eyes, and he made an effort to speak. The exertion was too much; he fell back; and Francis stooping to support him, this great artist expired in his arms. Affected with the awful catastrophe, the king heaved a sigh of sympathetic sorrow, and left the bed-chamber in tears. He was immediately surrounded by a crowd of those kind-hearted nobles, who delight in soothing the sorrows of a sovereign; and one of them entreating him not to indulge his grief, added, as a consolatory reflection, "Consider, Sir, this man is but a painter!" "I do," replied the monarch; "and at the same time consider, that though, as a king, I could make a thousand such as you, the Deity alone can make such a painter as Leonardi da Vinci."

SHIP MANUFACTORY.

The tonnage of America in 1810 was estimated at seventy-one millions of dollars in value, two thirds of which were employed in the foreign trade. With the exception of a considerable part of the sail-cloth, and an inconsiderable sum for bunting for colors, this vast amount of value is produced out of the growth of our own soil, and of our forests. On an average of all the years from 1803 to 1816, Dr Seybert found that the annual amount of new tonnage in America was 102,211 tons, exceeding that of the British empire. This gives an annual *manufacture of tonnage* of five millions of dollars. This annual bounty paid to the forest and woodman, to the iron founder and smith, to the carpenter and shipwright, does not bring the vessel to the quay. Seventy thousand seamen, with their wives and children, are next to be clothed and fed, or in other words, more than nine millions of dollars are paid annually by commerce in the single article of wages to seamen, at the rate of eleven dollars per month. As no account is here made of the superior wages of captains and officers, this estimate is quite within bounds. The subsistence of the crews, at the rate of twenty cents the man per day, amounts to over five millions of dollars per annum. And thus, in the pay and sustenance of seamen alone, 14,000,000 of dollars are annually expended by the commerce of this country, in the wages and subsistence of the laborers it employs. Combining this with the five millions annually required to keep the American tonnage in repair, we have nineteen millions annually disbursed by the *ship manufactory* to the laboring classes of the community. We say not a word of the industry required to prepare the outward cargo, or vend the return cargo, each of which is put in motion by commerce, the former to the enriching of the great agricultural States, and the latter resulting in the growth of the great commercial cities. We say nothing of the service rendered to every indivinual, however remote or distant he may be, who is enabled by commerce to take advantage of the crowded population, the accumulated capital, and the intense competition which prevail in foreign countries, and thus purchase the most useful and necessary articles at the cheapest rate. We say nothing of all these, but we rest on the simple preliminary fact, that the commerce of this country, in the outset of its operations, without reckoning profit on an ounce of produce shipped for exportation, pays to the hard working industry of the country nineteen millions of dollars annually.

North American Review.

AMERICAN ACCENT.

[Most persons who have travelled abroad may probably relate anecdotes similar to the following, which we copy from the letter of a friend now in Europe. The incident related happened during a journey from a town on the continent to London. *D. Adv.*]

I had a couple of fellow travellers in the coach, who turned out to be, one a Jew Broker, and the other a young man, born in England of French parents, and who had passed the greatest part of his life in France and Belgium. They were both persons of some intelligence and taste in literature, but each had upon his tongue the certificate of his origin. The Broker had the Jew brogue, and the language of the other was strongly tinctured with Gallicisms, and had also the cockney peculiarity of leaving out the letter H, where it is, and pronouncing it where it ought not to be, at the beginning of words. We all entered into conversation very familiarly, and they had not the slightest suspicion of my not being an Englishman, until upon opening our trunks on the frontier, they saw on the top of mine some American newspapers. This gave them the idea that I must be an American, and having as little wish to conceal the fact as to make an unnecessary display of it, I improved the occasion to let them know it. The conversation then turned upon the United States, and among other things upon the literature and language with us. After treating the subject for a while, my companions informed me, in a very civil way, that I spoke the language with the American accent,—both of them employing at the time their peculiar Jewish and Gallo-cockney brogue. Their remark written down as they pronounced it would appear as follows. *The Jew.*—I dink, shir, dat you have a shlight tinge of de Americanisch akshent. *The Frenchified cockney.*—I do hagree vit my camarade, Sire, in tinking dat you ave de least possible tange of de Hamericain hacksong. I was a good deal amused by the pretensions of these mongrel geese to find fault with my pronunciation. The real answer to their remarks would have been, that what they took for the American accent was the good English accent in distinction from the corrupt brogues used by themselves, and probably most of their associates. Not wishing however to offend them, I stated the idea in a more general shape, and observed to them that being an American, I spoke of course with the American accent, but that the language had been preserved, and was spoken by the mass of well informed people, and indeed by the public at large, with us, in greater purity than it was in England, and that a good accent was more general with us than in England, on account of the greater number of foreign and corrupt dialects in the mother country. They had not of course much to say in answer to this, and after a good deal of conversation and argument they finally came to the conclusion, that if they had not known me to be an American, they should have certainly taken me for one of their own countrymen, and that I spoke and pronounced the language with as much purity and elegance as themselves. The whole scene was truly ludicrous, and would furnish Mathews with a choice subject for one of his evenings at home.

THACHER'S JOURNAL.

A volume has lately issued from the press of Richardson & Lord, Boston, entitled "Military Journal during the American Revolutionary War, from 1775 to 1783, describing interesting events and transactions at that period, with numerous historical facts and anecdotes," from the pen of Dr Thacher. Events of this kind, the history of which was penned at the time that they occurred, acquire a homeness of character, which cannot be found in the pages of any work written at a subsequent period. It is a narrative of the hopes and despondencies, the joys and the sorrows of a day now mingled with the times beyond the flood. For instance, on the 15th of August, 1781, when the English were in possession of New-York, we hear of this manœuvre of Washington. "A field for an extensive encampment has been marked out on the Jersey shore, and a number of ovens have been erected for the purpose of baking bread for the army. From these combined circumstances, it is presumed that a part of the besieging force is to occupy that ground." From this time to the 31st of that month, New-York is supposed to be the object of attack when it suddenly breaks upon the mind of the writer, from the movements of the army, that the capture of Cornwallis at York Town is intended.—Other instances of the same character are recorded in the volume before us, with all that freshness of detail that accompanies recent impressions. When the tempest that rung in our ears, and threatened the desolation of our fields and houses has passed over, and we discover nothing but the rainbow, we derive a peculiar delight in meeting our friends and neighbors, in receiving and imparting our mutual fears and apprehensions, joys and sorrows. We delight to behold such testimonials as are presented in the present volume of our revolutionary struggles; to have the attention of our countrymen turned to these facts. While on this subject, we would venture to suggest, that there is perhaps scarcely a town in the old thirteen United States, that does not, retain in its records some vestige of those trying times—some memorial that ought to be preserved from oblivion. There existed in New-York at that time, a newspaper, which is continued to this day, the publication of which, when the attendant circumstances are explained, would occasion ludicrous emotions. That paper was at that time in the service of Washington, while it was teeming with libels against his name: he derived from that source intelligence the most authentic of of the designs of his enemies. The editor at that time kept what might be called an open house, for the entertainment of British officers—his wine flowed plentifully, and confidential conversation with as little restraint; which was at a proper season all communicated to the American commander. *Balt. Morn. Chronicle.*

HON. MR BOWDITCH.

[The following account of a just tribute of respect to one of our most distinguished countrymen is from a Salem paper. We introduce it chiefly on account of the interesting sketch which is furnished by the Hon. Judge Story, of the character and scientific pursuits of Dr Bowditch.]

The Hon. Judge Story, being called on by the Chair, for a toast, introduced it with an animated and interesting sketch of the character and scientific pursuits of Dr Bowditch. We regret that it is not in our power to present his remarks with the same force and effect which they had on the delivery; but must trust to recollection for our report of it. We believe, however, that the strong impression made at the time has enabled us to preserve the substance of the remarks.

He began by observing, that the interesting occasion, on which they were convened, was to him a cause of mingled emotions of joy and sadness. He rejoiced that this mark of attention had been shown to one of our Townsmen, of so distinguished merit, and he himself felt the highest satisfaction at having the honor to be a member of the committee selected for this occasion. He hoped it would not be deemed an improper deviation from usage, if he should gratify his own feelings, which he trusted were in accordance with the feelings of those around him, in presenting a sketch of the life and scientific pursuits of our distinguished guest.

Dr Bowditch, he remarked, had attained to that eminence which was now familiarly known to every one, not only by his own exertions, but even against obstacles of no ordinary kind. What (he asked) had been his advantages during the early periods of his life? Had he the support and patronage of powerful friends to encourage him? Had he the cheering influence of the smiles of fortune to stimulate him? Had he even the means to avail himself of an education? No; it had not been the lot of Dr B. to have within his power any of these means of advancement, as many persons now present could testify; he had been obliged to depend upon his own personal exertions. He had not the good fortune to be able to pursue his profound studies in the quiet retirement of Academic shades; but amid the bustle and occupation of active life;—yet even during his boyhood he had mastered the whole of Newton's Principia. His perseverance yielded to no untoward circumstances; nor did his scientific pursuits and his ordinary business oppose any impediment to each other; but amidst the cares and responsibility of business, at home and abroad, by sea and by land, he was enabled to pursue those delightful and extensive researches in the exact sciences, which have elevated him to his present distinguished rank among the most distinguished men of the age. Yet while pursuing those profound studies, and at the same time engaged in the active concerns of business, the various interests of others that were committed to his charge, never were known to suffer, but on the contrary received all that care and attention which a conscientious discharge of his duty to his employers demanded.

For a long period, the knowledge of his extraordinary acquisitions was, through his well known modesty confined almost entirely to himself. Such rare acquisitions, however, could not always remain unknown. His more elaborate communications to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in which errors of the most eminent mathematicians of Europe were rectified, could not fail of attracting the notice of scientific men both at home and abroad; while at the same time, his attention to the more practical parts of mathematics as connected with navigation and astronomy, and his corrections of the innumerable errors in practical works, have given him the highest authority with that extensive class of the community who have constant occasion to apply those sciences to the art of navigation, and other common affairs of life; and his well known work, the *Practical Navigator*, in which he has introduced new methods, and improved the old ones, has now superseded all other works of the kind. Various scientific societies in Europe, of the first rank, in consequence of these high claims, have, without solicitation, conferred upon him their highest honors. The works *published* by him, are known to all; but it may not perhaps be equally well known, that he has completed a translation (with copious original annotations and illustrations) of the *Mecanique Celeste* of La Place, that immortal work, which a celebrated British Review has affirmed to be so profound, that there are scarcely twelve men in Great Britain who were sufficiently skilled in mathematics to read and thoroughly understand it; and he had been able to detect some errors in the work, for which he has received the thanks of the author himself.

Bright, indeed, as was his fame, and striking as was his science, (he took occasion to observe) the example of such progress, under so many discouragements was that, which after all was calculated to produce the most extensive good among the young and ambitious. It would give encouragement to unassisted genius to persevere in its efforts under every difficulty--that though slowly yet surely it would reach its due reward—and that it taught the important and useful lesson, that excellence might be attained in every department of science, by talent steadily devoted to the purpose, whatever might be the obstacles which attended its early pursuits.

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